Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

LOGINID:sssptal1656xmc

PASSWORD:
TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

* * * * * * * * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * * * * * * * *

```
 NEWS  1           Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2  Apr 08   "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
 NEWS  3  Apr 09   BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area
 NEWS  4  Apr 09   ZDB will be removed from STN
 NEWS  5  Apr 14   US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and
IFIUDB
 NEWS  6  Apr 14   Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and
ZCAPLUS
 NEWS  7  Apr 14   BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
 NEWS  8  Apr 14   Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available
 NEWS  9  Jun 03   New e-mail delivery for search results now available
 NEWS 10  Jun 10   MEDLINE Reload
 NEWS 11  Jun 10   PCTFULL has been reloaded
 NEWS 12  Jul 02   FOREGE no longer contains STANDARDS file segment
 NEWS 13  Jul 22   USAN to be reloaded July 28, 2002;
                   saved answer sets no longer valid
 NEWS 14  Jul 29   Enhanced polymer searching in REGISTRY
 NEWS 15  Jul 31   NETFIRST to be removed from STN
 NEWS 16  Aug 06   CANCERLIT reload
 NEWS 17  Aug 06   PHARMAMarketLetter(PHARMAML) - new on STN
 NEWS 18  Aug 06   NTIS has been reloaded and enhanced
 NEWS 19  Aug 12   Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE)
                   now available on STN
 NEWS 20  Aug 19   IFIPAT, IFICDB, and IFIUDB have been reloaded
 NEWS 21  Aug 19   The MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER has been reloaded
 NEWS 22  Aug 26   Sequence searching in REGISTRY enhanced
 NEWS 23  Sep 04   CAPIO has been reloaded and enhanced
 NEWS 24  Sep 10   Experimental properties added to the REGISTRY file
 NEWS 25  Sep 17   Indexing added to some pre-1967 records in CA/CAPLUS
 NEWS 26  Sep 19   CA Section Thesaurus available in CAPLUS and CA
 NEWS 27  Oct 01   CASREACT Enriched with Reactions from 1907 to 1985
 NEWS 28  Oct 21   EVENTLINE has been reloaded

 NEWS EXPRESS  October 14 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01,
               CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 OCTOBER 2002
 NEWS HOURS    STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
 NEWS INTER    General Internet Information
 NEWS LOGIN    Welcome Banner and News Items
 NEWS PHONE    Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
 NEWS WWW      CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that
specific topic.
```

All use of STN is subject to the provisions of the STN Customer agreement. Please note that this agreement limits use to scientific research. Use for software development or design or implementation of commercial gateways or other similar uses is prohibited and may

result in loss of user privileges and other penalties.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN Columbus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:10:31 ON 24 OCT 2002

=> FIL BIOSIS MEDLINE EMBASE LIFESCI CAPLUS
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS | SINCE FILE ENTRY | TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST | 0.21 | 0.21

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 12:12:43 ON 24 OCT 2002
COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.(R)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:12:43 ON 24 OCT 2002

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 12:12:43 ON 24 OCT 2002
COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

FILE 'LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 12:12:43 ON 24 OCT 2002
COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (CSA)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:12:43 ON 24 OCT 2002
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> s genetic(w) material or DNA or RNA (2a) extract? or isolat?
2 FILES SEARCHED...
4 FILES SEARCHED...
L1 5813969 GENETIC(W) MATERIAL OR DNA OR RNA (2A) EXTRACT? OR ISOLAT?

=> s l1 (s) column or immobiliz?
L2 305809 L1 (S) COLUMN OR IMMOBILIZ?

=> s l2 (s) label?
L3 18648 L2 (S) LABEL?

=> s l3 (s) radical adj1 mediat?
L4 0 L3 (S) RADICAL ADJ1 MEDIAT?

=> s l3 (s) radical(w) mediat?
L5 4 L3 (S) RADICAL(W) MEDIAT?

=> d l5 1-4

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AN 1999:119009 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900119009
TI Increased DNA oxidation and decreased levels of repair products in Alzheimer's disease ventricular CSF.
AU Lovell, Mark A.; Gabbita, S. Prasad; Markesbery, William R. [1]
CS [1] 101 Sanders-Brown Bldg., Univ. Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40536-0230 USA
SO Journal of Neurochemistry, (Feb., 1999) Vol. 72, No. 2, pp. 771-776.
ISSN: 0022-3042.
DT Article

LA English

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 4 MEDLINE
AN 1999127943 MEDLINE
DN 99127943 PubMed ID: 9930752
TI Increased DNA oxidation and decreased levels of repair products in Alzheimer's disease ventricular CSF.
AU Lovell M A; Gabbita S P; Markesbery W R
CS Sanders-Brown Center on Aging, and Department of Chemistry, University of Kentucky, Lexington 40536-0230, USA.
NC 1P01-AG05119 (NIA)
5P01-AG05144 (NIA)
SO JOURNAL OF NEUROCHEMISTRY, (1999 Feb) 72 (2) 771-6.
Journal code: 2985190R. ISSN: 0022-3042.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199903
ED Entered STN: 19990129
Last Updated on STN: 19990223
Entered Medline: 19990211

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 4 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 1999042104 EMBASE
TI Increased DNA oxidation and decreased levels of repair products in Alzheimer's disease ventricular CSF.
AU Lovell M.A.; Gabbita S.P.; Markesbery W.R.
CS Dr. W.R. Markesbery, 101 Sanders-Brown Building, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40536-0230, United States
SO Journal of Neurochemistry, 1999) 72/2 (771-776).
Refs: 44
ISSN: 0022-3042 CODEN: JONRA
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 004 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
006 Neurology and Neurosurgery
LA English
SL English

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 4 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2002 CSA
AN 1999:98[illegible] LIFESCI
TI Increased DNA Oxidation and Decreased Levels of Repair Products in Alzheimer's Disease Ventricular CSF
AU Lovell, M.A.; Gabbita, S.P.; Markesbery, W.R.*
CS 101 Sanders-Brown Building, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40536-0230, USA
SO Journal of Neurochemistry (J. Neurochem.), (19990200) vol. 72, no. 2, pp. 771-776.
ISSN: 0022-3042.
DT Journal
FS N3
LA English
SL English

?

---Logging off of STN---

=>
Executing the logoff script...

--> LOG Y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	36.21	36.42

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 12:19:22 ON 24 OCT 2002

10 OF 46 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1999:526234 CAPLUS
DN 131:308477
TI Fluorescent **labelling** of closely-spaced aldehydes induced in **DNA** by **bleomycin-Fe**(III)
AU Chakrabarti, S.; Mahmood, A.; Makrigiorgos, G. M.
CS Joint Center for Radiation Therapy and Dana Farber Cancer Institute, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, 02215, USA
SO International Journal of Radiation Biology (1999), 75(8), 1055-1065
CODEN: IJRBE7; ISSN: 0955-3002
PB Taylor & Francis Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
AB The purpose of this study was to test the ability of two novel fluorescent reagents fluorescent aldehyde-reactive probe (FARP) and FARPhc, to **label** aldehyde-contg. sites (principally abasic sites) generated in **DNA** by the radiomimetic drug bleomycin, and to use fluorescent energy transfer from FARPhc (donor) to FARP (acceptor) to quantitate such closely-spaced sites. FARPhc, 7-hydroxycoumarin-3-carboxylic acid ((((((amino-oxymethyl) carbonyl) hydrazino) carbonylethyl) amide) was synthesized with a protocol similar to the one recently reported for FARP (a fluorescein-based probe). Both FARPhc and FARP form stable oxime bonds with the open-chain aldehydes generated upon acidic depurination of **DNA**. Plasmid **DNA** exposed to **bleomycin-Fe**(III)-ascorbate undergoes extensive strand breakage, and upon subsequent reaction with FARPhc and/or FARP it becomes fluorescently **labeled**, indicating the generation of aldehyde-contg. sites. The binding of the probes to calf thymus or plasmid **DNA** results in significant fluorescent energy transfer among closely-spaced fluorophores, as revealed by the fluorescence increase following digestion of fluorescently **labeled** samples with nuclease P1. The fluorescence quenching is most evident when both FARPhc and FARP are used simultaneously to trap aldehyde sites. When single-stranded **oligonucleotides** engineered to contain either one or two closely spaced bleomycin binding sites are exposed to bleomycin and then fluorescently **labeled**, the **oligonucleotides** demonstrate significantly increased fluorescent energy transfer with two binding sites indicating a dependence of aldehyde site generation and clustering on the local sequence of a single strand. In conclusion, a new detection method for **DNA** damage induced by bleomycin following fluorescent **labeling** of aldehyde group-contg. sites (FLAGS) and their clustering via fluorescent energy transfer is demonstrated. The method is applicable to any form of **DNA**. This work may lead to a general approach for the quantification of multiply damaged sites in **DNA**, a subset of **DNA** lesions that may have major biol. significance.
RE.CNT 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=>

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 16 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 3
AN 97105898 MEDLINE
DN 97105898 PubMed ID: 8948646
TI Chemical methods of DNA and RNA fluorescent labeling.
AU Proudnikov D; Mirzabekov A
CS Engelhardt Institute of Molecular Biology, Moscow, Russia.
SO NUCLEIC ACIDS RESEARCH, (1996 Nov 15) 24 (22) 4535-42.
Journal code: 08L; 0411011. ISSN: 0305-1048.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199701
ED Entered STN: 19970219
Last Updated on STN: 19970219
Entered Medline: 19970117
AB Several procedures have been described for fluorescent labeling of DNA and RNA. They are based on the introduction of aldehyde groups by partial depurination of DNA or oxidation of the 3'-terminal ribonucleoside in RNA by sodium periodate. Fluorescent labels with an **attached** hydrazine group are efficiently coupled with the aldehyde groups and the hydrazone bonds are stabilized by reduction with sodium cyanoborohydride. Alternatively, DNA can be quantitatively split at the depurinated sites with ethylenediamine. The aldimine bond between the aldehyde group in depurinated DNA or oxidized RNA and ethylenediamine is stabilized by reduction with sodium cyanoborohydride and the primary amine group introduced at these sites is used for **attachment** of isothiocyanate or succinimide derivatives of fluorescent dyes. The fluorescent DNA labeling can be carried out either in solution or on a reverse phase **column**. These procedures provide simple, inexpensive methods of multiple **DNA labeling** and of introducing one fluorescent dye molecule per RNA, as well as quantitative DNA fragmentation and incorporation of one label per fragment. These methods of fluorophore **attachment** were shown to be efficient for use in the hybridization of labeled RNA, DNA and DNA fragments with oligonucleotide microchips.

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 16 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 4
AN 94057384 MEDLINE
DN 94057384 PubMed ID: 8238885
TI Biotinylation of **DNA** on membrane **supports**: a procedure for preparation and easy control of **labeling** of nonradioactive single-stranded **nucleic** acid probes.
AU Didenko V V
CS Department of Immunology, Institute of Transplantology and Artificial Organs, Moscow, Russia.
SO ANALYTICAL BIOCHEMISTRY, (1993 Aug 15) 213 (1) 75-8.
Journal code: 4NK; 0370535. ISSN: 0003-2697.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199312
ED Entered STN: 19940117
Last Updated on STN: 19940117
Entered Medline: 19931203
AB We have used M13 single-stranded DNA **bound** by uv to small pieces of nylon membrane for the synthesis of biotinylated single-stranded DNA probes. The labeling method requires a large fragment of DNA polymerase I and random hexanucleotides. There is no need for previous linearization of the template. The clean probe is removed from the membrane by a single wash step. The synthesized probe is completely free of unincorporated precursors. This makes possible the easy control of the reaction of incorporation of biotinylated analogues into the probe by simple staining on the filter, thus allowing evaluation of the efficiency of labeling. The DNA membrane can be stored for reuse. With the procedure described it is possible to biotinylate many DNA fragments in parallel, simultaneously controlling the efficiency of labeling in a time- and cost-saving manner.